BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTHING LIKE REFLECTION .-OTHING LIKE REPEACH.

Of course we all know that by quiet reflection.

We strengthen the bonds of well grounded affection.

Bear this in mind, lovers—and do not forget,

That of all the reflections you v'e ever had yet,

The surest reflection to forward your suit,

Is your own perfect image, reflected by Root.

Root's Daguerrean Gallery, No. 863 Broadway.

NOTICE.-COMES & NICOLAY, Auctioncers, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken as office at No. 40 Wall-st., Manhatta Bank Buildings, for the convenience of their down-down friends.

ntends.

Office hours at No. 40 Wall-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Office hours at No. 244 Grand-st., from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
COMES & NICOLAY,
Auctioneers, Real Estate, Losn and Insurance Agents. ALBERT B. NICOLAY.

JENNINGS & Co. and the public Jennings & Co. and the public have been acquainted for more than 25 years, and they are now on as cordial terms as ever. This speaks well for both sides—for the efforts of the firm to please their customers, and the taste of the customers in appreciating the results of those efforts. During the summer now drawing to a close, their sales of ready-made Clothing, and their "custom trade," have been extensive beyond all precedent. They have still on hand the new styles in Vestings, Pantaloon materials, and light fabrics for Coats and Sacks, for which there has been such an immense demand this season. By the last steamer, they have also received a variety of new goods for the last month of summer and for the early fall, to which they invite the attention of gentlemen. Toeir fashionable ready-made Clothing of all descriptions is now, as herefore, proverbial for its cut and finish, and their garments made to order are unrivaled in fit and elegance.

W.T. Jennings & Co., 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No 203 to No. 627 Broadway, (Brewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleecker-sta.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

THE ART OF DRESSING WELL.-The bosom, collar and wristbands of the Shirt are leading features in the tout ensemble of a man of fashion; and we think that, in these and other particulars, the shirts made to order to Gazen's Furnishing Store for Gentlemen, No. I Astor House, are unequaled.

All really valuable inventions are pirated, but we shall keep an eye upos certain parties who legan by disparaging and ended by stealing William B. Tilton's patented improvement of the violin, &c. No person in New York City is enthorised by us, or knows how, to do this difficult work. The following additional restimonias is from a distinguished Professor well known in Europe and America.

"I have had Mr Tilton's invention applied to my violins, and have great pleasure in stating the result to be a great improvement in the tone of the instruments, both with regard to quality and power.

Berniard Montque.

Berniard Montque.

improvement in the tone of the improvement in the tone of the improvement in the tone of the improvement of the improvement, at his wholesale store, No. 404 Pearlest, and at No. 405 Breadway. Mr. C. has just had some rare old instruments improved, and will at as our agent in fource.

WM. B. TILTON & CO., No. 10 Park place. DAGUERREOTYPES BY BRADY .- The

public are respectfully invited to examine the Prize Pictures exhibited at the World's Fair, together with a large collection of the Portraits of most of the distinguished men of our country, at BRADY's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway. \$100 REWARD .- The Daguerreian Gal-

Pry of J. W. Thompson was entered between 7 o'clock P. M. Saturday, July 31, and 7 A. M. August 2, and robbed of about \$400 worth of go'd lockets and jewelry. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, and no questions asked, or double the amount for the recovery of the goods and conviction of the thieves.

J. W. Thompson, No. 315 Broadway.

TLIFE PRESERVERS -A sailor who could not swim, put on the Life Preserver and jumped over-board, and floated without making any exertion to do so, with his head and shoulders entirely out of water, and that nother swam very well in supporting entirely a second per-son.—Extract from Capt. Newton's report to Comodore Per-Ty, U.S.N. For sale by LEXRY & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Breadway.

FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Cliston Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW, NOVEL AND USEFUL .- A perfect copy of a letter can be taken in one minute, without the use of a press, with the "Magic Corving INK," manufactured and sold at No. 42 Broadway; also sold wholesale and retail at No. 39 Fulton st.

Merchants can enlarge their business at once through The U.S. Journal; hundreds have done so Call at our office and examine their certificates. The Journal has over 30,000 country nerchants as subscribers.

A JONES & Co., Publishers, No. 205 Broadway.

TAXES OF 1852-OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No 6 New City Hall, Park.—Rate 96 79-100.— Notice is hereby given that the Tax-Books of the present Notice is hereby given that the Tax-Books of the present year with he open for payment on the 6th of August next, and that I will then be prepared to receive the Taxes charged thereon. All persons paying their Taxes previous to the 1st of November next, will receive a deduction of interest at 7 per cent per amum, calculated from the time of payment to the 1st of December next. One per cent, will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December next. Hours for receiving Taxes, from BA. M. to 2 P. M. Bankable money only received. Harvey Harr, Receiver of Taxes. N. B.—Persons can have their bills by applying at this collect, and are requested to give full descriptions of their property; and also to inquire for their Personal Tax, if any. New-York, July 20, 1852

Housekeepers and others in want of Bedding, Bedgierds, &c., would no well to call at Witt-Lamp's old established Warersoms, No. 150 Chathamat, corner of Mulberry st., where may be found the largest as ent of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Lyon's KATHAIRON-For the Hair, to prevent its falling off and turning gray, oradicating Sourf and Dandruff and the finest toilet article in the world, giving the heir a clean, soft, laxuriant appearance, and im-parting the fragrance of the most delightful flowers. Only 25 cents per botte. Sold by all Drugists, Perfumers &c., in New York, Brooklyn, and throughout the world. Whole-saled by E. Thomas Lyon, No. 181 Broadway.

WHO'S WILLIAM DAVIS-He is the Inventor and Proprietor of DAVIS's RANGENE, which, by the beautiful laws of animal chemistry, reproduces the form-er color of gray hair, without dyeing it. Warranied. For sale at the General Dépôt, 506 Grand-st.; and 152 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 385 Hudson st., 127 Bowery, and 111 Houston-st., and at 175 Fulton-st, 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn-

Cancers and Scrofula, in their worst forms, cured by Dr. S. B. Soutru's Electro Magte Magnette Salve, or no charge made. This salve is also invaluable for borns, fever-sores, folons, salt-theum, &c. I will saistly any one, who will call at my office, of the truth of this statement.

Samuel, B. Saltel, 237; Broadway.

HAIR DVE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the World; persons wishing a light elegant and durab Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair by tapplied, (a sure guarantee) or told. Wholesale or Retain the August State of the Au

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is GORRAUP'S Medicated Boop for curing pumpies freekies, sait rheam, flesh worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproofs hairf rom any part of the body. Liquid Ronge, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 87 Walker-st., near Broadway.

No Hair Dye has ever before become so universally popular as CHRISTADORO'S. It is admit-ted that his own statements have falled short of its merits. Prejudice has vanished. The number of bottles sold daily would not be believed if mentioned here. Applied and sold would not be believed if mentioned here. Applied and sold at Chairman about 5, 6 Astor House. A private room for ap-plying the Dye.

Do they bite,

With fieudish spite
Those ravenous fleas and bod-bugs!
To Lyon his,
His powder buy,
And they will soon be dead Bugs.
The Mice and Rats,
Despite the Cats,
Do they sweet slumber banish!
Buy Lyon's Pills,
(Naught surer kills,)
They'll eat them and "walk Spanish."
E. Lyon, No. 404 Broadway.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .-Thousands of certificates of the miraculous power of this wonderful preparation over disease, can be seen at No. 154 Greenwich or No. 15 Ann.-st., where the medicine can be had without cost, if benefit is not derived from its use. To say more is needless.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS-Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York — We dispatch our resular Mail Steamer Express on Thursday next, August 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Charge 6 Mr. Ches. K. Graham, our special messenger, who goes through to San Francisco. Large packages should be delivered to us in water proof order, before the day of sailing. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the standard rails. Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 16 Wall-st.

EF WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend-By HORACE GREE-LEY-being a calm and lucid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties which divide the American People and the author's reasons for preferring and supporting the Whig party: A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$14 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents

If ordered to be sent by Mall 1 cent each for 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents.—The America wills from Boston To-Morrow at 12 O Clock.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carollan.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for 124 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed on the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852 contains the complete vote for President in 1844 and 1843. For sale at this office. Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Bur-

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE of GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes of his illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippews, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepee, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisoners in Canada, &c. &c. -a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages on fine paper—is ready at The Tri-

eents per dozen, 3 cents single. When ordered to be sent by Mall 2 cents for under 500 miles and 4 cents for over 500 miles must be added, as the Post Office Department refuse to send without prepayment of postage.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT -a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited illustrations—will also be ready, and will be afforded for \$10 per thousand, \$114 per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cash inflexibly. If to be sent by Mail 1 cent for 500 miles and under

and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay

The Life of Scott in German-Campaign Edition, with all the Illustrations of the regular edition in English, is published This Day. Price (the same as in English) \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3 cents single-always cash. Orders from Clubs, Committees, and individuals are urgently requested. Now is the time to do good. Address, Greeley & McElrath, Tribune Office.

THE TRIBUNE.

SCOTT Leads the Column !- Forward! ' Now, brothers, sow is the heur!'

The publishers of The New-York Tribune proffer copies of their regular and full Weekly issue (eight large pages, each six columns, of Literature, Politics and News) for the remainder of the Presidential Campaign, commencing with the 7th of August and closing with Nov. 25th, when we confidently hope to announce their triumph,—on the following terms:

Sopies to one address. 3 00
Sopies do do. 3 00
Payment in all cases to accompany the order.

The selection of WINFIELD SCOTT for President and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President has gratified our ardent wishes and strengthened our earnest hopes. Our conviction has long been fixed that Gen. Scorr is the very man fitted and marked out by his herole achievements-his inestimable services, at critical periods in preserving our National tranquillity and preventing the effusion of blood-by his unquestioned integrity, his self-devoting patriotism, his unsectional position and his humanity-to unite the Whig Masses in one enthusiastic, invincible host and lead them on to victory. So believing, we have labored and hoped for his nomination, and we now confidently look to the result to justify our sanguine anticipations.

THE TRIBUNE, standing on its own Platform and knowing no other authority but truth, will do its utracet for the election of Scorr and GRAHAM; but it will not be absorbed by Political discussion. We have chosen to proffer Campaign subscribers a large sheet rather than a small and cheaper one, because the postage is the same, and because we wish to extend the knowledge of what THE TRIBUNE habitually is. The letters of our Associate Bayand Taylon, who next writes us from Syria, the ruins of Nineveh, Constantinople, &c., will appear every week, with reviews of new Books, Proceedings of Congress and the general Foreign and Demestic News of the Day. If there is another journal in America more valuable or interesting than THE TRIBUNE, it is not because more money or labor is spent thereon.

-All the Editions of THE TRIBUNE are printed in large Quarto form, on a sheet 31 by 42 inches, showing eight large and compact pages of reading matter. About half the Dally is devoted to Advertisements, very few of which appear in our other issues. No ten dellar daily in the world contains more reading matter than THE TRIBUNE, which is afforded at \$5 per annum, or \$136 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE: One copy (per annum) \$3: Two do. \$5: Ten do. \$90. WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

One copy (per annum) \$2; Three do. \$5; 8 do. \$10; Twenty do. (to one address) \$20. "." Payment is in all cases required in advance. Subscriptions for The Campaign Tribene or either

of our regular issues, are respectfully solicited. All notes of specie paying banks taken at par and may be remitted at our risk. Please address
GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Congress .- In the Senate, the motion of Mr. Bredhead of Pa. to reconsider the joint resolution allowing The Congressional Globe to pass through the mails free was lost after considerable debate. The River and Harbor Bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Some amendments of Mr. Douglas to the bill were ordered to be printed. The Bill making provisions for the Public Printing was referred to the Printing Committee. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and postponed. The Senate adjourned after some remarks from Mr. Borland of Ark, on the inconsistency of one of the Southern opponents of River and Harbor Improvements.

In the House, Mr. Hascall, of N.Y., introduced a bill for the reduction of letter and newspaper postage, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices. The Senate's amendment fixing Aug. 31 for adjournment sine die was concurred in. The Military Academy bill was the subject of some debate. Mr. Faulkner, a Virginia politician, improved the occasion to make a Buncombe

By TELEGRAPH.-The rumored masacre of Cept. Marcy and party is contradicted. The Cholers has appeared at Rochester.

The British bark Charlotte was burned on Saturday, near New-Orleans. It was laden with more added to the innumerable mass of cotton. Captain and crew saved.

We publish, this morning, in full, the Bill for the Prevention of Steamboat Accidents, introduced in the Senate by John Davis, of Massachusetts. It is drawn with great care, and, as our readers will see, provides for almost every supposible case of carelessness or wilful culpability on the part of captains, pilots, or engineers. It may, possibly, fail to inflict penalties adequate to the nature of the ofleases it contemplates, but it is, at any | clerk ever since, and not only worn it but !

rate, a great advance upon the legislation now existing on the subject.

-This Bill has passed the Senate, and now awaits the action of the House. Let us hope that it may be taken up and acted on before the close of the session. The late catastrophe certainly shows the necessity for such a law, and we are not aware of any political intrigue or party prejudice which should prevent its passage, as in the case of the River and Harbor, and other useful bills.

The Coroner's Inquest upon the late criminal destruction of life on the steamer Henry Clay has not yet made its verdict, and we trust will not do so without the most complete investigation of every particular. It is true that the opinion of the public at large is fully made up on the subject, and so, we can hardly doubt, is that of the individual jurors; but propriety manifestly requires a hearing of all the testimony bearing upon the case, before the promulgation of an official judgment. We, therefore, do not agree with those who complain of the slowness of the jury in coming to a decision.

At the same time it seems to us that the magnitude of the case requires from the officers of justice a more active participation in the inquiry before the Coroner than is usually regarded as their duty. If the owners and officers of the Henry Clay had killed a hundred persons in a more common-place manner, the public prosecutor of the County would doubtless have used efforts to have the truth fally brought dut on this preliminary investigation, and in the verdict which concludes it. We do not understand that he has yet appeared before the inquest, though we learn that a well-known advocate, rejecting the request of the parties implicated in this awful event to serve them as their counsel, has of his own accord, rendered assistance in clearly eliciting the truth. It is not too late, however, for the proper law officer of the State to act in the matter, and we

earnestly invite his attention thereto. Meanwhile we observe with satisfaction that the United States District Attorney has caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the officers, and of one of the owners, who was on board the Clay at the time of the race and conflagration. They are accused of manslaughter, and will, we do not doubt, be brought to trial. This will, we trust, de something to put an end to the suspicion so generally expressed, that when people are massacred in public conveyances, justice cannot be obtained, nor anything done to prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe, especially if there be money on the side of the of-

IRISH AMERICANS.

There are at least half a million citizens of this country who were born in Ireland, nine-tenths of them intensely hostile to British supremacy over their native isle and regarding that supremacy, with its natural consequences, as among the main sources of Ireland's unparalleled misery and degradation. Their hearts still beat in unison with those of the National party at home,' whose orators and journalists, with the entire sympathy and hearty assent of the masses, regard the Industrial and Commercial subordination of Ireland to England as among the direct consequences of the fatal Act of Union by which their native land was deprived of all independent and substantive existence. These call on their countrymen to encourage Home Manufactures and Home Products as among the most effective and essential means of recovering their National existence. They explain to them, ably and lucidly, that the nominal cheapness of British fabrics in Irish markets is fallacious and deceptive-that Ireland might fabricate quite as cheaply for herself if her people would unite in preferring Irish fabricsthat by so doing they would quadruple their ability to purchase and pay for goods by enlarging the demand for and reward of their own labor and signally increasing the efficiency of that labor. They demand an Irish Parliament to legislate for Irish interests and Irish industry. In short, the National party in Ireland, (in which term we include both the 'Old' and 'Young' sections-the followers of O'Connell and those of John Mitchell.) take essentially the same view of National Economy that we do, and look to similar means to pro-

duce the desired results. During the agitation preceding the Revolutionary effort of 1848, many meetings of the friends of Irish Nationality were held in this City, at one of which the writer hereof presided. A resolution was handed to him while in the Chair pledging every friend of Ireland in America thenceforward to the non-consumption of British Manufactures and the discouragement of their use in this country. He objected to put it to the meeting, not as improper or ineffective in itself, but because it would never be lived up to-would, in fact, be only one doughty Irish resolves which have supplied John Bull with amusement for the last half century. But all those around him said Put the resolution,' and the meeting clamored for it, and it was put and carried by one ununimous yell of approval. Five thousand Irishmen-born nearly tore the Birmingham buttons off the Lancashire cloth that served them for vests in shouting "Ay!" to the resolution, nine-tenths of whom have worn little else but British

voted steadily for the policy of keeping this country dependent on Great Britain for the bulk of its Fabrics and Metals evermore.

-We are not the enemy of England.

We render full instice to her great qualities and great deeds. We do not doubt that Providence has assigned her a lofty and important career in the future as well as the past. But to that policy which aims to render her the focus and arbiter of the world's industry-the general market of raw staples and the chief supplier of fabrics for other nations-we are intensely hostile, because we believe it at war with Human Progress, with general well-being, and even with the ultimate interest of England herself. We regard that policy as tending to prolong the reign of boorishness and barbarism by keeping the Nations ignorant of these Arts through which Skill is attained, Intelligence diffused, Knowledge increased, and a just and proper Independence realized. We believe that, if Great Britain would take our Wool, Cotton, Flax, Hides, Wheat, &c. and return them all to us fabricated into Clothes, Shoes and Bread, charging us nothing for the labor, it would still be a damage to us to have our work so done for nothing, because we ought to understand the making of Clothes, Shoes and Bread, and do for ourselves. We believe Labor, in the wise Providence of God, not a curse but a practical blessing-a chief instrument of Man's moral, intellectual and social elevation. But to this end it must be redeemed from the character of mindless drudgery-it must be no perpetual round of iteration and imitation-but a process which calls into play mental as well as physical faculties. The People of Italy, like those of Ireland, are naturally quick-witted, active, enterprising; they are degraded and brutalized in part by the absence of that diversified and comprehensive Industry which is essential to a true National life. Belgium has the same religion, no better soil and is heavily burdened; yet its people are far above the Italians and the Irish in culture, comfort and thrift, because the Industry of Belgium is happily diversified, and the surplus products of her admirable Agriculture find markets at the farmers' doors in her ample Manufactures.

The London Times chronicles the whole sale expatriation of the Irish from Ireland with open complacency and thinly-concealed exultation, seeing that their places will be taken by English and Scotch farmers, whose skill and knowledge, acquired under happier auspices, will enable them to obtain larger crops per acre with less labor, and so pay higher rents to English landlords and turn off larger surpluses of produce for English markets. Then the expatriated Irish, says The Times, are not lost. Driven to America by the pressure of famine at home, they earn better wages and buy more British goods than they were able to procure in their native land. Pat, who could hardly afford to cover his bones once a year with some three-penny stuff while he lived in Ireland and jumped at the chance of earning ninepence a day, when transferred to an American Railroad track or embryo Canal and set to work at a dollar per day, soon clothes himself respectably in woolen and buys gingham dresses for his wife and children, causing the heart of British Manchester to laugh outright. Bull has a habit of regarding every body from the shopkeeping point of view, and he finds that every Irishman in America is equal as a customer to three Irishmen in Ireland: so the more he drives into exile the greater are his trade and profits. But he does not seem to understand that the uses of Pat are not all exhausted yet. Seven-eighths of the Irishmen in America have hitherto given their votes and their efforts to sustain the British Manufacturing supremacy in this country. Without those votes, Mr. Clay could not have been defeated in 1844, nor the Tariff cut down in 1846. By these votes, this country was thrown back into the path of Colonial subserviency to British ascendancy and British policy. We are sure the voters did not mean this, but such was the

tendency; such has been the result. We have strong faith that the Irish Americans, as a body, will take a different course hereafter. They have at no time meant to be the servitors of British policy; but they have been misled by the specious cry of Democracy into supporting a policy opposed to their own most cherished aspirations. We trust they will act and vote hereafter for that policy which sustains American Labor and American Inde-

DUTCH CONQUEST OF HOLLAND. The Evening Post amazes its readers with accounts of changes of 'leading' and 'eminent' Whigs, in favor of Pierce or against Scott. Here are a few of its last

"Kenneth Rayner, heretofore a distinguished Whig member of Congress from North Carolina, a man known throughout the Union, refused to attend a Scott barbe-cue at Raleigh, and it is rumored that he will take a position of hostility to Scott's election, probably soon after the North Carolina election." Yes, very likely. But which election?

"William Stade, formerly Governor of and member of Congress from Vermont, and Tites Hutchinson, former-ly Chief Justice of that State, heretofore eminest Whigs, repudiate alike General Scott and the platform upon which he stands."

William Slade and Titus Hutchinson went their length against Gen. Taylor and in favor of Martin Van Buren in '48, and have been dead against the Whig party ever since. Vermont, hewever, has n't seemed to mind it much.

"David E. Wheeler, a well known and respected since, to the State Legislature, in wa'ch no took a load Hons. Jeseph Cable and Andrew Johnson.

ing position, as we learn from several sources, will not support Gen. Scott, but feels impelled, by a patriotic desire for reform and retrenchment at Washington, to vote for Frank. Pierce."

David E. Wheeler is one of the ' Democrats' of this City who got up the Native American movement and party of 1843-4. We think he did vote for Clay in '44, in consideration of the Whigs voting for him and his Native colleagues for the Legislature : but if he ever was a Whig we never heard of it. In going for Pierce now, he only acts with those who were his compatriots in getting up the Native party, nearly all of whom are now bitterly hostile to Scott.

"Mayor Harral, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has re-nowneed the Whig party. Several other leading Whigs of that city have followed his example,"

'Mayor Harral' deserted the Whig party some two years ago on the Union and Safety ' dodge, and has ever since opposed it, with a number more of Cotton Whigs of his neighborhood. They were all "leading Whigs" when they were Whigs at all-not a man among them lives in a house that cost les sthan ten thousand dollars-all 'gentlemen of property and standing' whose politics is a matter of business, and for every one of them there are ten good and true men hitherto hostile to the Whig party who will vote for Winfield Scott. These are not 'leading,' nor 'eminent' Democrats; they don't want their names paraded in the newspapers; but they always vote, and their votes are as good as other men's! See how they count out next November!

WHIG STATE CONVENTION .- The State Central Committee have designated Syracuse, Sept. 22, for the meeting of the Whig State Con-

NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Thanksgiving, No-

NEW-JERSEY .- The Whig State Convention for the nomination of Presidential Electors, will be held at Trenton, Sept. 2. A Mass Scott and Graham Meeting will be held at the same time and place.

PENNSYLVANIA .- A portion of the 'Democracy' of the XIIth (Wilmot's) District have chosen Horace Brewster as a Delegate to Pitts-

election to Congress by the Whig Conference of Reaver Mercer and Lawrence Counties. VIRGINIA .- Charles Fenton Mercer re-

Hon. JOHN ALLISON has been nominated for re-

cently made a speech in favor of the election of General Scott, at Charlestown, Jefferson Co. NORTH CAROLINA .- The elections for Governor, members of the Legislature and County officers take place on Thursday next, the 5th of August. Hon. John Kerr is the Whig candidate for Governor, and Hon. David S. Reid the Oppo-

sition candidate. The Legislature to be elected

will be required to choose a United States Senator

at its next session. GEORGIA .- The : cott and Graham State Convention for the nomination of Presidential Electors, is to be held at Macon, Aug. 18. The Union State Convention will be held at the same place, on the preceding day, to take in consideration the propriety of nominating another

Electoral Ticket in favor of a third candidate. The Athens Banner, The Newnan Banner and The Cassrille Standard, support the second Pierce and King, or the "Union and Democratic" Electoral Ticket. The Southern Rights faction adhere to their own candidates. If four tickets are in the field, it is calculated that the Legislature will be called upon to choose Presidential Electors, a majority of all the votes cast being

Mississippi .- Hon. John A. Quitman was requested, in a letter from the Democratic Committee of Jackson, Miss., to address a meeting at that place, in favor of the Democratic ticket. His reply declines taking any active or prominent part in the canvass, because the Baltimore Convention indersed the Compromise.

TENNESSEE .- Col. William T. Haskell accepts the Whig nomination for Presidential Elector for the State at Large.

KENTUCKY .- Several Delegates have been appointed, and a paper is to be established.

Оню.-Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has been renominated for Congress by County Free Soil meetings in Lake and Ashtabula, held for the purpose of sending delegates to Pittsburgh.

Dr. Edson B. Olds has been renominated by the Opposition as candidate for Congress in the XIIth District.

ILLINOIS .-- Col. William A. Richardson has been re-nomination for Congress in the Vth (the Quincy) District.

INDIANA .- Col. JOHN H. FARQUHAR has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the IIId District.

In the Xith District, Hon. Andrew J. Harlan has been nominated as the Opposition candidate

MICHIGAN.-GEORGE BRADLEY accepts the Whig nomination for Congress in the IVth District, and approves the principles laid down by the Convention which nominated him: "Protection to Home Isdustry; the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors; the Free Distribution of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers; and an honest and economical Administration of the Government in all its branches."

Wisconsin .- The following additional Delegates have been chosen by the "Independent Democratic" State Convention :

At Large .- Charles Clement, S. M. Booth, James H. Paine, Wm. H. Pettit, Wm. T. Richmond, Geo. S. Wright.

District.- Edwin Palmer, Theodore Newell, J. C. Mills. C. L. Sholes, S. S. Barlow, John Erickson, E. D. Baker, J. C. Allen. Substitutes-C.

Durkee, Warren Chase, Wyman Speoner, Samuel Pratt, S. D. Hastings, E. D. Holton, O. Hand, T. H. Fellows, J. Kimball, L. G. Merriam, J. F. Willard, J. R. Kendall.

Iowa .- The candidates for Congress are: Opposition, Bernhart Henn, Lincoln Glark, James P. Carleton, Exponimations.

The election took place August 2.

A meeting in favor of Free Homestrad was held on the 29th ult., at Washington City, which was addressed by Thomas Champon,

Tennessee for Scott.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., July 25, 1832. The drift of public feeling in Tennessee is not well known abroad. The State is safe for Scott. The disaffection is small, and it has done more good than harm; it has aroused lukewarm Whigs and put them to work. There are tweaty Democrats in this State who will vote for Scott to one Whig for Pierce. In this county, so far as can be ascertained, there is not now a single Whig who does not go for Scott with enthusiasm, and many Democrats have already come out openly for the Old Hero. This county has been nearly tied, and in the last election we carried it by very small vote; this year we shall carry it over 300. Don't put Tennessee down again on your doubtful list. Kentucky and Tennessee will go for Scott by larger majorities than they cast for Taylor or Harrison. We hear cheering news from all sections of this State. The opposition grows small by degrees and beautifully less. With the exception of Gentry and Williams the, former Whigs who go against the Whig ticket are persons of no influence. Brownlow will do us more good than harm. You may proclaim that all is well in Tennessee."

Indiana-Prospects. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BROOKVILLE, Ind., Monday, July 26, 1832.

The confidence and harmony of the

Whigs in this part of Indiana were never greater than at this moment. Scorr's nomination is received with universal avor. On the 16th instant we held at Napoleon a district Convention, and at first ballot nominated JOHN H. FARQUHAR for Congress. Robinson was elected over Watts last year by a majority of 69; since this, a new act of appointment cuts off Switzerland Co. from the 3d District; and that county gave Robinson a majority of 47. In addition to this, FARQUHAR is strong in the confidence of the German population, and will detach a number of them from the support of the Opposition nominee. He is also known to entertain liberal sentiments on the subject of the Compromise, Fugitive Act, &c., and has assurances of support from such leading Free-Soilers as Stephen S. Harding. Unless the aspect of affairs changes in the most unexpected manuer, FARQUHAR will be elected and the District carried for Scott. I have been in the habit of attending Congressional Conventions for a number of years past, and I assure you, I never saw one where there was such unanimity. The attendance was large, and of the leading and influential Wnigs of the District : and their confidence of success was strong and based upon a determination to work, organize, and make expenses of a thorough can-

The Crops were never finer than in 1852. Some complaints have been made about corn, which was planted late, and in many instances had to be replanted; but it is coming on during this hot weather very rapidly, and the crop will at any rate be an average one. Yours,

The Irish and their Friends.

The Irish are celebrated the world over, for their keen wit, impulsive natures, warm hospitality and love of liberty. These characteristics are seized upon in this country by unmitigated demagogues, and the warm-hearted Irishman is decoyed into the meshes of Locofocoism, thinking all the while that he has enlisted under the flag of pure Democracy. He is caught by the sweet sound of the word Democrat, and unknown to himself, he is made to vote against his truest

friends, and his own best interests.

How was it in 1847, when Ireland was suffering all the borrors of famine, and her perishing population were calling upon us for bread? Who were

then the true friends of Irishmen, and of famishing Ireland? Let the public record speak, and we challenge the severest scrutiny late the facts of the case. Look at the action of Congress on this subject, and see where the parties stood. THE IRISH RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Crittenden (Whig) introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000, to be expended in provisions under the direction of the President, and transporting the same to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland in a national vessel. Mr. Crittenden supported the bill with great ele-

uence and force.

Mesers, J. M. Clayton (Whig) and Cass (Dem.) fol-

lowed on the same side.

Mr. Niles (Dem.) opposed the bill, as setting a dangerous precedent; when, on motion of Mr. Bagby, (Dem.) it was postponed until to morrow.

Senare, February 27.

Mr. Crittenden moved to take up the bill reported by him yesterday, for the relief of the suffering poor of Iroland and Scotland.

Mr. Sevier (Dem.) opposed the metion, and it was disagreed to—Yeas 18, (all Wolgs.) Nays 23, (all Loco-Pocos, except Mr. Davis)

Foces, except Mr. Davis)
Subsequently, during the same day, the bill for the
relief of Ireland passed the Senate by a vote of Yess
7, Nays 13—all voting in the negative being Democrats. Now, bear in mind that the bill passed the Senate on

Seturday, the 27th of February, but three business days before the close of the session. Immediately it became known that President Polk was opposed to it, and that he would veto it, if it passed the House. On Abuday, the bill was reported to the House, and the following proceedings had: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 1. The bill from the Senate for the relief of freland and Scotland was read, and a motion made to lay it on the

becoming was read, and a motion made to lay it on the table was negatived—Yeas 75, Nays 812.

Mr. Carroll (Whig) moved to go into a Committee of the Whole for its consideration, which was negatived—Yeas 69, Nays 110.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of Ways

and Means. The object of the Loco-Foce majority, in sending the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, at this stage of the session, must be obvious to every man of ordinary observation. That it was sent there for the pur pose of smothering it in Committee, is clearly evident from the proceedings which follow: Mr. Carroll moved, a resolution to the same and the same a

Mr. Carrell moyed a resolution to leatruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report to the House the Senste bill for the relief of Ireland.

The motion was decided out of order.

Mr. Carroll appealed.

The Yeas and Nays were taken and the Chair substand

The Speaker's Chair was filled by John W. Davis, of

Indians, a very pliant instrument of an unscrapulous majority, who had determined at all hazards to stave of an openity, who had determined at all hatards to save on a vote on the bill upon its merits. No marvel, then, that it should rule it out of order to require the Committee to report it back to the House. But they could not be permitted to skulk the issue in this way. Mr. Winthryp, of Massachusetts, a sterling Winty, and an excellent Tarliamentarian, forced them to show their hands upon the question. In the following force.

Tarnamentarian, forced them to saw that the question, in the following form:

Mr. Wiethrop (Whig) moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report back to the House the Senate bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Iretand, which was rejected by the following yet:

by the following vote: Yeas (we omit the names) 45 Whigs, 11 Loco-Focos; Nays, 14 Whigs, 88 Loco-Focos.

Here we have it in black and white, and no dodging.

Only rierca Loco-Focos out of 100 veted to save the lith from starvation, while eighty-eight recorded their votes against the Irish. Had that appropriation, nobly fought for by Gov. Crittenden, passed, it would have saved nearly a million of famine-stricken men, women and children from the grave. Here was a great opportunity for the brawling leaders of the Loco-Focoparty to show their love and regard for the dear Irishmen whem they so fondly treat and has just before each election.

THE HOLLANDERS .- Der Nederlande. the Dutch paper published at Kalamazoo, Mich., and extensively circulated among the Hollanders in that vicinity, has espoused the election of Scott and Graham. This paper is strongly in favor of River and Harbor Improvements and Land Reform. There are very few papers published in America in the Dutch language.

FIRST OF AUGUST .-- The colored people very generally celebrated yesterday as the apniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The Sea Serpent, Capt. Howland, hence to San Francisco, made the passage in 112 days.